



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

is an old school-room, which about fifty boys attend in summer, but not above a dozen in winter.

It further appears, that sir Thomas Forster has two church livings, one in the diocese of Armagh, and the other in the Diocese of Dublin, contiguous to the school lands of Carysfort, but does not attend the duties of the school in person, nor reside at Carysfort.

We trust that no instance will occur in future, of any persons being appointed to be masters of public schools, or being suffered to continue to hold those situations, unless they reside and discharge the duties thereof in person.

The mode in which the income of this endowment could be best applied, seems to be the establishment of a large day-school for the instruction of the poor; the funds would be sufficient for the payment of a master, and for supplying the school with books and stationery, and also for keeping any school-house and school-room, which may be erected, in proper repair; and a small sum would be sufficient to provide the necessary accommodation for the residence of the master, and the reception of his day-scholars. But the present revenues of the school do not appear adequate to such a supply.

Council Chm. July 9, 1807.

WILLIAM ARMAGH. (L.S.)

G. HALL PROVOST. (L.S.)

JAS. VERSCHOYLE, (L.S.)

Dean of St. Patrick's

RICH. LOVELL EDGEWORTH. (L.S.)

JAS. WHITELAW. (L.S.)

Vicar of St. Catherine.

WILLIAM DISNEY. (L.S.)

A Correct Copy,

J. CORNEILLE,

Secy. to the Commissioners.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

I HAVE long been of opinion, that suitable food and clothing, are often of greater service in curing the diseases of the poor, than drugs. I once heard a physician reply to a surgeon of an infirmary or dispensary, who complained that many patients laboured under dyspeptic complaints, or diseases arising from indigestion, "Give them brogues and stockings, they are the best remedies." I was much pleased to see in a London paper, the following

plan of a Dietetic Medical dispensary, and request you may subjoin an extract from their advertisement, for the information of your readers.

A GLEANER.

DIETETIC MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

AT a numerous and respectable meeting, held at the London Coffee-house, the 12th May, 1809, Patrick Colquhoun, esq. L.L.D. in the chair.

Resolved—That it appears to this meeting, from returns laid before parliament, that of the whole number of poor persons in the metropolis, who receive parochial assistance in the workhouses, and otherwise, the proportion relieved at their own dwellings is nearly four to one; that permanent out-door relief is small, seldom averaging more per week than 2s. 6d. and that occasional out-door relief is of a still less amount; that mere parochial assistance, therefore, speaking generally, is very inadequate to the relief and comfort of the poor in sickness and disease; that the hospitals of the metropolis, benevolent and useful as they are, do not, and cannot relieve one-tenth part of the patients requiring their help; that about thirteen dispensaries have therefore been, at various times, established, but in all these it is the custom to distribute drugs alone; whereas, in thousands of instances, the only means of effecting a cure would be a nutritious and invigorating regimen; and that in almost every case it must be highly desirable to combine the use of such a regimen with the employment of common drugs.

Resolved—That on fully considering a report published by the society for bettering the condition of the poor, it appears to this meeting that it is perfectly easy and practicable to annex a Dietetic regimen, to a medical dispensary, at a very moderate expense, and without disturbing in any degree, the general economy of the system: since the soups, and other auxiliaries, which are proposed to give effect to drugs disposed to debilitated patients, can be prepared in the common kitchen of the house, without the least inconvenience. Vide the report, in which the whole benefits of the system are elucidated.

Resolved—That the facts above stated, are worthy the attention of this meeting, and of the public at large; and that a society be formed, and a committee appointed, for the purpose of establishing in the metropolis a NEW DISPENSARY, comprising not merely the distribution of medicines and drugs, but also a dietetic regimen, with flannel shirts and shifts for the diseased poor; and that such committee have power to add to their number.